

## Daily Kentuckian

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This paper has enlisted  
the government in the  
war of America for the  
rest of the world.

Gen. Pershing in a late report an-  
nounced six men killed in action, 3  
dead of wounds and 7 of disease. Two  
were severely and 11 slightly wound-  
ed.

The losses were not all on one side  
as the raid on Paris. Fifteen trained  
artillery, mechanics and pilots were  
killed or made prisoners when four  
machines were brought down.

Rush Ashby and Blanche Carroll,  
two high school girls at Longmont,  
Col., cleared \$324 on a crop of beets  
they raised with their own hands on  
a ten-acre lot.

Miss Margaret Taylor and Tillie  
Cox, two tall girls in Louisville, in-  
vited all women over five feet 8 inches  
to be their guests at a theatre party  
and 108 accepted the invitation.  
They were measured in the lobby of  
the theatre.

The Navy Department announces  
that an explosive shell on the U. S.  
steamship, Von Steuben, killed three  
men. The date of the explosion is  
not given. The Von Steuben is one  
of the German ships taken over and  
re-named in honor of Gen. Steuben.

The Hopkinsville Kentuckian says  
Austin Peay, a Christian county  
man who now resides in Clarksville,  
has been elected Governor. Ken-  
tucky has already furnished more  
than one hundred governors to other  
states, and has plenty of good material  
still at home.—Hartford Herald.

According to official information  
given out in Washington, America's  
first fighting seaplane equipped with  
the Liberty motor has been tried out  
and accepted and a number of the  
craft are now being delivered for  
the use of the Naval Air Service as  
the advance guard of a big fleet  
which will be added to the forces en-  
gaged in submarine hunting in the  
war zone.

For the third week in succession,  
eighteen British merchantmen have  
been destroyed through mine or sub-  
marine. In the previous week 12  
of the vessels were 1,500 tons or  
over and six under that tonnage while  
in the preceding week fourteen of  
the vessels were of more than 1,600  
tons.

It is reported that the Turks in  
fleeing from Jerusalem took 331  
American Jews away into captivity  
and that their fate is unknown. Wo-  
men and children were cruelly beaten  
to compel them to reveal the hiding  
places of fathers, husbands, brothers.  
Threatened with the death of  
their women and children, seventy  
men emerged from their hiding places  
and sixty-two others were rounded  
up in later raids which lasted four  
days.

The Monday night raid on Naples  
was carried out by a dirigible balloon  
which was flying at such an altitude  
that it was impossible to aim bombs  
at military objectives but dropped ex-  
plosives at random over the city. The  
dirigible remained only a few min-  
utes over Naples and the victims  
were all civilians. The material dam-  
age was limited to private houses,  
playhous and churches. Sixteen peo-  
ple were killed and forty wounded.  
Among the places where bombs were  
dropped were along Via Roma and  
near the Little Sisters of the  
convent where seven were killed and  
many injured.

## "Over the Top"

By An American Soldier  
Who Went

ARTHUR GUY EMPEY  
Machine Gunner Serving in France

(Copyright, 1917, by Arthur Guy Empey)

## SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Fired by the news of the  
sinking of the Lusitania, by a German  
submarine, Arthur Guy Empey, an Ameri-  
can, leaves his office in Jersey City and  
comes to England where he enlists in the  
British army.

CHAPTER II—After a period of train-  
ing, Empey volunteers for immediate ser-  
vice and soon finds himself in rest billets  
somewhere in France, where he first  
makes the acquaintance of the ever-pres-  
ent "Tommy."

CHAPTER III—Empey attends his first  
church services at the front while a Ger-  
man Fokker circles over the congregation.

CHAPTER IV—Empey's command goes  
into the front-line trenches and is under  
fire for the first time.

CHAPTER V—Empey learns to adopt  
the motto of the British Tommy, "If you  
are going to get it, you'll get it, so never  
worry."

CHAPTER VI—Back in rest billets, Em-  
pey gets his first experience as a mess  
orderly.

CHAPTER VII—Empey learns how the  
British soldiers are fed.

CHAPTER VIII—Back in the front-line  
trenches, Empey meets his first friend of  
the trenches, "Tommy."

## CHAPTER IX.

## Suicide Annex.

I was in my first dugout and looked  
around curiously. Over the door of  
some was a little sign reading "Suicide  
Annex." One of the boys told me  
that this particular front trench  
was called "Suicide Alley." Later on I  
learned that machine gunners and  
bombers are known as the "Suicide  
Club."

That dugout was badly. The men  
slept in mud, washed in mud, ate mud,  
and dreamed mud. I had never before  
realized that so much discomfort and  
misery could be contained in those  
three little letters, M. U. D.

The floor of the dugout was an inch deep in  
water. Outside it was raining cats and  
dogs, and thin rivulets were trickling  
down the steps. From the air shaft  
immediately above me came a drip,  
drip, drip. Suicide Annex was a hole  
eight feet wide, ten feet long and six  
feet high. It was about twenty feet  
below the fire trench; at least there  
were twenty steps leading down to it.

These steps were cut into the earth,  
but at that time were muddy and slip-  
pery. A man had to be very careful  
or else he would "shoot the chutes."

The air was foul, and you could cut  
the smoke from Tommy's fags with a  
knife. It was cold. The walls and  
roof were supported with heavy square-  
cut timbers, while the entrance was  
strengthened with sandbags. Nails had  
been driven into these timbers. On  
each nail hung a miscellaneous assort-  
ment of equipment. The lighting ar-  
rangements were superb—one candle in  
a reflector made from an ammunition  
tin. My teeth were chattering from  
the cold, and the drip from the air-  
shaft did not help matters much.

While I was sitting brooding my  
fate and wishing for the bedside at  
home, the fellow next to me, who was  
writing a letter, looked up and inno-  
cently asked, "Say, Yank, how do you  
spell 'condemnation'?"

I looked at him in contempt and an-  
swered that I did not know.

From the darkness in one of the cor-  
ners came a thin, piping voice singing  
one of the popular trench ditties en-  
titled:

"Pack on your trousers in your old kit  
bag, and shoot 'em down, Yank.  
Every now and then the singer

would stop to cough, cough, cough, but  
it was a good illustration of Tommy's  
cheerfulness under such conditions.

A machine-gun officer entered the  
dugout and gave me a hard look. I  
streaked past him, sliding and slipping,  
and reached my section of the front-  
line trench, where I was greeted by  
the sergeant, who asked me, "Where  
la—'ave you been?"

I made no answer, but sat on the  
muddy fire step, shivering with the  
cold and with the rain beating in my  
face. About half an hour later I  
teamed up with another fellow and  
went on guard with my head sticking  
over the top. At ten o'clock I was  
relieved and resumed my sitting pos-  
ition on the fire step. The rain sud-  
denly stopped and we all breathed a

sign of relief. We prayed for the morn-  
ing and the rum issue.

## CHAPTER X.

## "The Day's Work."

I was fast learning that there is a  
regular routine about the work of the  
trenches, although it is badly upset at  
times by the Germans.

The real work in the fire trench  
commences at sundown. Tommy is  
like a burglar, he works at night.

Just as it begins to get dark, the  
word "stand to" is passed from trav-  
erse to traverse, and the men get busy.

The first relief, consisting of two men  
to a traverse, mount the fire step, one  
man looking over the top, while the  
other sits at his feet, ready to carry  
messages or to inform the platoon offi-  
cer of any report made by the sentry  
as to his observations in No Man's  
Land. The sentry is not allowed to  
relax his watch for a second. If he is  
questioned from the trench or asked  
his orders, he replies without turning  
around or taking his eyes from the ex-  
panse of dirt in front of him. The re-  
mainder of the occupants of his trav-  
erse either sit on the fire step, with  
bayonets fixed, ready for any emer-  
gency, or if lucky, and a dugout hap-  
pens to be in the near vicinity of the  
traverse, and if the night is quiet, they  
are permitted to go to sleep and try  
and snatch a few winks of sleep. Little  
sleeping is done; generally the men sit  
around, smoking fags and seeing who  
can tell the biggest lie. Some of them,  
perhaps with their feet in water, would  
write home sympathizing with the  
"governor" because he was laid up  
with a cold, contracted by getting his  
feet wet on his way to work in Wool-  
wich arsenal. If a man should manage  
to do so, likely as not he would wake  
with a start as the clammy, cold feet  
of a rat passed over his face, or the  
next relief stepped on his stomach  
while stumbling on their way to relieve  
the sentries in the trench.

Just try to sleep with a belt full of  
ammunition around you, your rifle bolt  
biting into your ribs, trenching tool  
handle sticking into the small of your  
back, with a tin hat for a pillow and  
feeling very damp and cold, with  
"cooties" boring for oil in your armpits,  
the air foul from the stench of  
grimy human bodies and smoke from a  
juicy pipe being whiffed into your nos-  
trils, then you will not wonder why  
Tommy occasionally takes a turn in  
the trench for a rest.

While in a front-line trench orders  
forbid Tommy from removing his  
boots, puttees, clothing or equipment.

The "cooties" take advantage of this  
order and mobilize their forces, and  
Tommy swears vengeance on them and  
mutter to himself, "Just wait until I  
hit rest billets and am able to get my  
own back."

Just before daylight the men "turn  
to" and tumble out of the dugouts, man  
the fire step until it gets light, or the  
welcome order "stand down" is given.

Sometimes before "stand down" is or-  
dered, the command "five rounds rap-  
id" is passed along the trench. This  
means that each man must rest his  
rifle on the top and fire as rapidly as  
possible five shots aimed toward the  
German trenches, and then duck (with  
the emphasis on the "duck"). There is  
a great rivalry between the opposing  
forces to get their rapid fire all off  
first, because the early bird, in this in-  
stance, catches the worm—sort of gets  
the jump on the other fellow, catching  
him unawares.

We had a sergeant in our battalion  
named Warren. He was on duty with  
his platoon in the fire trench one after-

noon when orders came up from the  
rear that he had been granted seven  
days' leave for Blighty, and would be  
relieved at five o'clock to proceed to  
England.

He was tickled to death at these  
welcome tidings and regaled his more  
or less envious mates beside him on  
the fire step with the good times in  
store for him. He figured it out that  
in two days' time he would arrive at  
Waterloo station, London, and then—  
seven days' bliss!

At about five minutes to five he  
started to fidget with his rifle, and  
then suddenly springing up on the fire  
step with a muttered, "I'll send over  
a couple of souvenirs to Fritz so that  
he'll miss me when I leave," he stuck  
his rifle over the top and fired two shots

when "crack" went a bullet and an

when "crack" went a bullet and an



Lewis Gun in Action.

tumbled off the step, fell into the mud  
at the bottom of the trench, and lay  
still in a huddled heap with a bullet  
hole in his forehead.

At about the time he expected to ar-  
rive at Waterloo station he was laid  
to rest in a little cemetery behind the  
lines. He had gone to Blighty.

In the trenches one can never tell—  
it is not safe to plan very far ahead.

After "stand down" the men sit on  
the fire step or repair to their respec-  
tive dugouts and wait for the "rum is-  
sue" to materialize. Immediately fol-  
lowing—the rum comes breakfast,  
brought up from the rear. Sleeping is  
then in order unless some special work  
turns up.

Around 12:30 dinner shows up.  
When this is eaten the men try to  
amuse themselves until "tea" appears  
at about four o'clock, then "stand to"  
and they carry on as before.

While in rest billets Tommy gets up  
about six in the morning, washes up,  
answers roll call, is inspected by his  
platoon officer, and has breakfast. At  
8:45 he parades (drills) with his com-  
pany or goes on fatigue according to  
the orders which have been read out  
by the orderly sergeant the night pre-  
vious.

Between 11:30 and noon he is dis-  
missed, has his dinner and is "on his  
own" for the remainder of the day,  
unless he has clicked for a digging or  
working party, and so it goes on from  
day to day, always "looping the loop"  
and looking forward to peace and  
Blighty.

Sometimes, while engaged in a  
"cootie" hunt, you think, "Strange to  
say, but it is a fact, while Tommy is  
searching his shirt serious thoughts  
come to him. Many a time, when per-  
forming this operation, I have tried  
to figure out the outcome of the war  
and what will happen to me."

My thoughts generally run in this  
channel:

Will I emerge safely from the next  
attack? If I do will I skin through the  
following one, and so on? While your  
mind is wandering into the future it  
is likely to be rudely brought to earth  
by a Tommy interrupting with, "What's  
good for rheumatism!"

Then you have something else to  
think of. Will you come out of this  
war crippled and tied into knots with  
rheumatism, caused by the wet and  
mud of trenches and dugouts? You  
give it up as a bad job and generally  
saunter over to the nearest estaminet  
to drown your moody forebodings in a  
glass of sickening French beer or to  
try your luck at the always present  
game of "house." You can hear the  
sing-song voice of a Tommy droning  
out the numbers as he extracts the  
little squares of cardboard from the  
bag between his feet.

(Continued.)

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EARLY MORNING  
HOME WEDDING

MISS IDA BAKER AND MR. AR-  
THUR GOODWIN MARRIED  
YESTERDAY.

Mr. Arthur Goodwin and Miss Ida  
Baker were quietly married yesterday  
morning at the home of Mr. Lan-  
der Meacham, at 100 West 17th st.,  
the bride being a niece of Mrs.  
Meacham. The wedding took place  
at 9 o'clock, and Rev. C. M. Thomp-  
son, of the First Baptist church, was  
the officiating minister. Only a few  
close friends were present.

The young couple left immediately  
after the wedding for Nashville and  
other points on a brief honeymoon  
trip and will return some time next  
week.

The bride is an exceptionally pretty  
girl, a daughter of Mr. Bryant  
Baker and is as popular as she is  
pretty. She has recently been con-  
nected with the J. T. Edwards Com-  
pany's Store.

Mr. Goodwin is a stirring young  
business man, who is associated with  
his father in the successful opera-  
tion of the West Kentucky Tire Com-  
pany on Ninth street.

The young couple will make their  
home for the present with the  
groom's parents.

## GERMANY'S LATEST MOVE.

The real purpose of Germany in  
pretending that an offensive on the  
Western front was about to be un-  
dertaken is becoming apparent. The  
preliminary peace treaty signed by  
Rumania and the central powers on  
March 5 contained a provision en-  
gaging Rumania to support with all  
its strength the transport of troops  
of the central powers through Mold-  
avia and Bessarabia to Odessa. The  
purpose of the central power in in-  
serting this clause has not been made  
clear, although the explanation was  
given that the primary object was to  
secure the importance of supplies  
from the Ukraine. After the treaty  
was signed, a semi-official news ag-  
ency announced that Germany had ac-  
quired a direct route through Rus-  
sia to Persia. Odessa, on the Black  
sea, is a city of some 450,000 inhabi-  
tants. Enormous quantities of grain  
were shipped before the war from  
Odessa and through the Dardanelles.  
Now the latest move has mystified  
every European capital. The Teuton  
penetration in the direction of Asia  
is the most momentous phase of the  
war. It confirms the suspicions of  
those who have all along maintained  
that the Western offensive was a  
big bluff to distract entente atten-  
tion.

With Odessa safely in their hands,  
the Teutons will have access to vast  
stores of wheat which can be trans-  
ported overland or by sea to points  
where it can be readily shipped into  
Austria and Germany. But the cap-  
ture of Odessa will mean something  
more—an advance over the route to  
Persia and Afghanistan and possi-  
bly India, which is to be followed  
now that the British have seized  
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Warning.  
Write twenty)—"My dear, I want to  
remind you to forget that tomorrow is  
our anniversary